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So common at this season, is a serious

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health tone, and that the blood is im-

poverished and impure The best and

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and

thus gives strength to the nerves, elas-

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in and health to the whole body. In

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Popu ar Prices - Night: Gallery, 15c; balcony, 25 c; dress circle, 50c; orchestra, 75c; orchestra circle, \$1. Matines: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

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Supported by their celebrated company, in an elab-orate revival of Boker's romantic drama,

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Seats on sale Monday, Dec. 17, at 9 a. m. PRICES—Orchestra and Boxes, \$1; Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

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HOOD'S

THE CURRENCY BILL

PLAN OF SMALL BANKING CONCERNS TO HELP THEMSELVES.

The President and a Party of Sportsmen Leave for a Duck Hunt-A Weak-Minded Senator.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- When the currency bill is introduced in the House Tuesday by Chairman Springer it will be met with numberless amendments, some introduced with the sinister purpose of loading down the bill to death and others with the sincere design of improving it. Among the amendments of the latter nature will be a number offered in the interest of the vast number of small banks of the class whose capital is only \$50,000 or \$100,000, such as are found in the smaller towns all over the country. Not a few members of the House either conduct such banks or are their heaviest financial supporters. The general purpose of these amendments is to permit government bonds and approved State bonds to be deposited by the banks as security for the circulation they issue. The amount of circulation to be issued is not proportional to the assets of the bank as proposed in the Baltimore plan. The State bonds which may be used by the banks to guarantee circulation are to be first approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, and the most searching inquiry and supervision by the government are provided for.

No better time could have been chosen for the effort to pass a currency reform bill. Congress is receiving the most effective object lesson. The gold reserve, which, less than a month ago, Mr. Carlisle had restored by an issue of bonds, has again dropped below the normal point and is daily dwindling lower. Over ten millions of gold were withdrawn last week alone, the maximum being reached yesterday when no less than three millions and a half were withdrawn. It is evident that another issue of bonds is only a question of months. With such a graphic illustration of the defect of our present financial system before its very eyes, even a Democratic Congress might expected to take immediate steps for relief. There is no reason to hope, however, that the Senate will pass a bill that the

President will sign, even though the House does pass a modified Carlisle bill. This week, the last before the holiday recess, promises to be an exciting one in the House. The banking and currency committee has arranged to bring forward the Carlisle banking bill and will to-morrow prefer a request to the committee on rules for a special order which will set aside the remainder of the week, beginning on Tuesday, for debate on the Carlisle bil with provision for a final vote on Friday next. The banking committee desires prolong the sessions so as to begin at 11 m. and continue until 10:30 o'clock at night, with a recess from 5 until 8 p. m. The terms of the special order will be submitted to the committee on rules to-morrow. There is considerable opposition among the Democrats of the House to the short limit it is proposed to set on the debate. Many feel that a measure involving such gigantic interests, contemplating, as it does, a revolution in the entire banking system of the country, should not be crowded through in haste. This feeling is shared by some of the most prominent Democratic leaders of the House, and it seems a large possibility that the banking and currency committee will be overruled and the special order will give this week to debate, with provision for a final vote after the holiday recess. To-morrow the House will take up and dispose of the army appropriation bill. The adjournment for the holiday recess will probably occur on Satholiday recess will probably occur on S urday. The talk of continuing the session without the customary recess seems to be based on very slight foundation.

LOOKING FOR GAME.

President Cleveland Leaves Washington on a Southern Hunting Trip. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, Capt. R. D. Evans and Mr. Charles Jefferson. left Washington, this evening, on an Atlantic coast line train for a hunting trip on

the coast of South Carolina. The trip has been in contemplation since early fall, and is taken at this time in the hope that the outing will benefit the President and eradicate the remnant of his rheumatism, which still lingers with him. The party will return in about a week. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.-President

Cleveland's train arrived her at 7 o'clock p. m. and made a stop of twenty minutes. He came to the car door and shook hands with about two hundred people who piled over each other to reach him. The town of Georgetown is the destina-nation of the presidential party. It is a small town on the coast north of Charleston and at the head of the bay into which the Great Pedee river empties. Fine duck

are occasionally shot. The party will reach their destination in-morrow morning. LOSING HIS WITS.

hunting is afforded there and a few deer

One of the Senatorial Lights Who Makes Laws for This Country.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- A distinguished Senator, not long ago, made a speech on the floor of the Senate. The correspondent of his home paper, desiring to send out a | Fifty-first Congress was named Mudd. fuller story than would go by the press association, hired a stenographer to take down the speech as it was delivered. He, too, remained in the press gallery to make notes of any incidents or interruptions that would assist him in writing a lively introduction to the speech. To his horror, he realized, ten minutes after the Senator had started on his discourse, that the distinguished statesman was not entirely himself and that he was declaiming drivel. Unwilling that such rot as he was talking should go out among the great statesman's constituents, the correspondent, that evening, took the speech as it was written out by his stenographer and called on the Sena-tor. He explained his errand by the diplomatic suggestion that there were one or two points in the speech which his limited knowledge of the subject made it difficult for him to grasp and he, therefore, feared he hadn't caught the words correctly. "Read it to me," said the Senator, "and I

will be glad to explain the allusions." The correspondent read the stenographic report, but, after a few moments the Senator interrupted him angrily. "I never said any such rot as that," he exclaimed indignantly. The correspondent read for him for a few moments longer. At last the Senator sprang up in a rage. "You must have been sick, or worse," he said, "to put down any such nonsense as that Here I'll dicany such nonsense as that Here, I'll dictate a short synopsis of my speech, though I was particularly anxious that that speech should go out to your paper. I'm afraid I'll be compelled to write to the proprietor of your paper." Then be dictated the speech that he would have made that morning had he been able. The correspondent took it down in grim silence. When it was finished, he gravely thanked the great

statesman and rose to go.
"On second thoughts," said the Senator affably, "I have concluded not to mention this matter to your proprietor, because I can see how much you regret it, Again the correspondent gravely thanked him. "But you must give me your solemn promise," added the Senator earnestly,

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"that you will stop drinking, especially when you are going to report one of my species," and the great statesman frequently speaks of that correspondent as "a bright young fellow, but rather dissipated."

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Some of the Senators Predict a Vote

on the Same This Week. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-The Nicaraguan canal bill holds its place as the unfinished business on the Senate calendar and the general understanding appears to be that it will contine to occupy the attention of the Senate with few interruptions, and those by consent, until a vote is taken on it. The bill only comes up on each day after the disposal of the morning business and it will surrender this place temporarily on Thursday to permit the ceremonies in commemoration of Webster and Stark, of the unveiling of their statues, which have been placed in the Capitol. There is also a probability that the committee on appropriations may ask consideration for the urgent deficiency bill toward the last of the week. It is understood that Senator Cockrell, chairman of this committee, will lay stress on the importance of getting this bill through before the holidays and that he will ask the committee to pass on it Monday or Tuesday. There is little probability, however, that any of the other appropriation bills will receive the attention of the Senate during

The disposition among Senators is favorable to an adjournment on Thursday, until after the Christmas holidays, but it is probable that the House whi not consent to this arrangement and that the adjournment will be delayed until Saturday. The propramme, therefore, with reference to the holiday adjournment, so far as one has been arranged, is to adjourn on next Satur-day, until Thursday, Jan. 3. Some Senators predict that the final vote on the Nicaraguan bill will be reached this week, but the friends of the bill scarcely hope for this result. They realize that the precedents of the Senate are all against acting so speedily on a measure of such importance presenting so many points for debate and set speeches and they are also to endefinite shape. Senator Caffrey's objection to an agreement for a vote on the bill on Wednesday next is understood to have been made on constitutional grounds and it is quite probable that he, with several other Senators, including Teller, Vest, George and Vilas, will desire to be heard in opposition to the measure before it shall be disposed of. Senator Cullom will to-morrow open the speaking for the week with a speech on this question.

CONGRESS AND SUGAR

What Will Happen if the One-Tenth Duty Be Not Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- In view of the disinclination of Congress to take up the sugar schedules of the tariff act and the consequent improbability of any action such as was recommended by the President, looking to the repeal of the duty of onetenth of 1 cent on sugar produced under the bounty system, the future action of the German government is being awaited with some apprehension here. The speech of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, in which he made a strong point of the discrimination imposed by the United States towards German sugar is believed to indicate a strengthening of the policy which that government has adopted, directed to the exclusion of or severe restriction on American products sought to be imported into Germany. At present, Mr. Runyon our minister to Germany, is working hard to secure an amelioration of the rigid order of exclusion in the case of American cattle and Secretary Gresham is in almost daily consultation with the German minister here on the same subject as well as on that of cotton-seed oil, which has just suffered a severe blow from the increase of the import tax to 200 per cent., practically ex-clusive. Up to this time no appreciable degree of success has attended these efforts of our government, the character of the negotiations appearing to indicate a purpose on the part of the German government to procrastinate until Congress de cisively announces its intention in the matter of the sugar duty. As long as these conditions obtain our government is likely to wait patiently, but should there be any fresh attacks by the Germans on American interests there is good reason to believe that the administration will have recourse to the retaliation act of 1890, and singling out some German article the importation of which into the United States about equals in volume the normal American cat tle and meat trade with Germany, forbid its importation.

Crisp as a Humorist. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Speaker Crisp seems to be possessed of an hitherto unsuspected fund of humor. He has appointed Representative Coffin, of Maryland, on the committees on private land claims and on mileage. Private land claims seems to be an appropriate name for Coffin. Moreover, the total amount on mileage which Mr. Coffin can draw is about \$6 Under the law every member of Congress is allowed 10 cents each way for every mile he travels by the most direct route from his home to Washington. Mr. Coffin lives at Laurel, which is fifteen miles outside of the capital. Some of the mileage bills which Mr. Coffin will audit wil amount to between five and six thousand dollars, one member from the extreme Northwest drawing \$5,600. The law thoughtfully ignores the existence of such "aids to legislation" as railroad passes, so that some members make quite a good thing out of their mileage. Not so Mr. Coffin. A predecessors of Mr. Coffin in the

Hill Wants No Flowers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Senator Hill is developing aptness at words. On the day of his return to the Senate last week some admirer had sent him a vast bouquet of roses. When the Senator walked to his seat he glanced at the flowers, cut off the card that told the name of the donor, then called a page. "Take these flowers away and send them to some hospital," he said. "Flowers are for the dead or sick, and I'm neither dead nor sick."

Johnson Was Against McKee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Captain Mc Kee, of Logansport, who withdrew from the race for the clerkship of the next House a few days ago because of the op position of Representative Johnson, re-turned to Washington to-night from a visit to Philadelphia. "The statement that I have compromised on the journal clerkship of the House is untrue," he said. "There is no appointive position in the House that I will accept."

Miss Stevenson Dying. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 16 .- Vice President Stevenson, who has been here for a week with his sick daughter, Mary Stevenson, returned to Washington last night. Mr. Stevenson is liable to be recalled to Asheville any hour, as Miss Stevenson's condition is extremely critical, in fact, it is conceded that her recovery is impossible. Her strength is gradually failing and the end may come any day.

. STORAGE BATTERY DEAL.

All Patents and Rights Now in the Possession of One Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16 .- W. W. Gibbs, president of the Electric Storage Battery Company of this city, stated to-night that the company has consummated in New York the purchase of all patents and patent rights concerning the manufacture and use of electrical storage batteries of the General Electric Company, the Edison Company, the Thomson-Houston, the Brush, the Accumulator Company, the Consolidated Electric Storage Company and the General Electric Launch Company. Mr. Gibbs as-serted that this secured to the Electric Storage Battery Company the sole right to supply in this country electric storage batteries of all the various types heretofore developed, as well as the protection of every decision thus far rendered by the federal courts in the interpretation of pat-

The Yankton Reservation. ARMOUR, S. D., Dec. 16.—Information has been received here from Washington confirming previous reports that the Yankton reservation would not be opened for settlement until next March or April. The reservation contains over 200,000 acres, about 125,000 of which will be thrown open for settlement, the rest being allotted to the Indians. It is thought that there will be a great rush for land when it is opened, as the bulk of it will make excellent farm-

CROWDS TURNEDAWAY

TOMLINSON HALL NOT BIG ENOUGH FOR CHAPMAN MEETINGS.

Doors Opened Only for a Short Time So Great the Jam-At the Y. M. C. A.

The largest crowd that has offered itself at any of the Chapman meetings was at the entrance of Tomlinson Hall last night at 7 o'clock, when the doors were opened. A crowd, estimated at fully 3,000, was in waiting, packed about the entrance, shivering in the cold. Some of the people had been there for an hour patiently awaiting the opportunity to get into the hall. They were good-natured, and very little jamming was done till after the doors were thrown open, when a lively scramble for admission began, the people knowing that on account of the large number that had already been admitted not near all the waiting crowd could get in. The police who were on duty at the hall say there was over a thousand people in the hall before the doors were opened for the general public. At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and then a scramble began, every one knowing that in the rush for seats a large number would be disappointed. In five minutes the officers were compelled to close the doors until the jam was somewhat relieved. Those in the rear were crowding ahead so hard that women and little children were in danger of injury. After keeping the doors closed for a moment and admonishing the people to have more care for the safety of the weaker ones the doors were again opened, only to be closed again in five minutes on a crowd of over 1,000 people who had been waiting in the cold, and then were doomed to disappointment. People were still coming from every direction, and the officers who stood at the front doors estimated that not less than 2,000 people were turned away last night.

Inside the hall there was an audience which had not been equaled at any previous meeting. Every chair was occupied, while hundreds stood at the sides and in the rear main noor and gamery. Dr. Chapman said he had stood before larger audiences in larger halls, but never before had he seen a hall so completely filled in such a short time. The doors were open only ten minutes and in that time the immense crowd filled the hall. The audience was estimated at fully 4,000 and probably more, as every seat in the gallery and loft were packed with people as closely as they could possibly be seated, besides the hundreds that

A song service by the choir preceded the regular evening service. The singing of "The Penitent's Plea" showed what the of a choirmaster can do in so short a time. This song was sung after the sermon, while the inquiry cards were being passed around and brought tears to the eyes of many of those present. It is a sad and solemn song, with music admirably adapted to the plea of a penitent who believes he is about to be lost, and makes one last appeal to be saved. As the penitent's appeal grows more and more inspiring, the music becomes softer and lower and finally ends in a low, almost imperceptible humming of the tune. The effect was not lost on the listeners. Although the humming was so low one could hardly tell whence it came, it was distinctly heard throughout the hall and seemed to pervade the atmosphere and

come from no place in particular.

Rev. John L. Taylor, of Cincinnati, offered a short prayer and the choir sang a song, which was followed by a pathetic song by Mr. Bilhorn—"I Sat Alone with My Memories." The song describes a man who sat meditating over his past and wondering if such as he could be saved. Dr. Chapman then offered a short prayer and began his sermon, which was shorter than usual, on account of the large number of people who were standing, and, as he said, necessarily become weary if he talked too long.

"His blood shall be upon his own head. He heard the sound of the trumpet and took not warning," was the text. It is from Ezekiel xxxiii, 4, 5. This is a part of a military figure of speech used by Ezekiel. He describes a city which was in danger of being attacked by an enemy. The inhabitants had placed watchmen on the walls, whose duty it was to sound the trumpets on the approach of the enemy, thus warning the people to protect themselves.
"If the people heard the warning of the watchmen and failed to respond and fight for their city," said Dr. Chapman, "they could have no one but themselves to blame for their destruction. So it is with you. If you hear God's warning and fail to take heed you are alone responsible. If, on the other hand, the watchmen failed to sound trumpets, after seeing the lowed, God would have required the blood of the people at the watchmen's hands. If fail to make the note of warning clear would be called to account, but if you hear the clear warning and do not heed it the truth of the text will become appar-

He then illustrated this by a possible commonplace occurrence. Two men are standing on a railroad track and know that just beyond them a bridge is down. A passenger train approaches and one of the men waves a white light, indicating safety, and the other a red light, meaning danger, and the other a red light, meaning danger, and the engineer sees only the white light, and runs his train to destruction. The blood of the dead would be equally upon the two men—one because he wilfully gave the wrong signal and on the other because he did not use all of his powers in his attempt to attract the engineer's eye with the dan-

"The Bible is full of warnings," he continued. "Noah warned the people of the flood, but they did not heed him. All the way from Genesis to Revelation God is waving the red signal. The world is full of them. Many men see warnings in the anxious look in a mother's face, the tears of a widow or the warm grasp of a friend's hand."

He related a remarkable case of a man in Philadelphia whom he once saw, to show who might be saved because they had never heard the warning signal. In a church one day, his attention was called to a man sitting in the rear. He went to him and found he had never heard of God or Jesus Christ and had never seen a Bible. The man was amazed when told of what is known to everyone in a Christian land—the plan of salvation. Dr. Chapman said that was the only man he had ever seen who could have died without repenting and have been saved. He then began taking his illustrations from every-day life, such as every man and woman has had occasion to

"I will not use the Bible for illustrations." he said, "for some men will say, 'I con't believe in the Bible.' There are enough things to be seen in a man's life to convince him of the truth. Tell a child that lightning has the power to shiver the giant oak and he will look at you in perfect amazement, but let him happen to see a bolt of the powerful fluid strike a tree and see it shaken and torn and he knows your statement is true. The child looks upon you with equally as much incredulity if you tell him the creeping serpent has the power to leave death in its path. But let the serpent rise up and sink its fangs into the hand of a friend and the shild can then

realize its power. He used several other illustrations of a similar nature. He told the story of the downfall of a prominent lawyer of New York, who is soon to be executed for killing his wife. His description of the man's arrest was most graphic and dimmed many eyes. The man had been what is commonly termed a moderate drinker, but once in a while would go "out with the boys," and sometimes on these occasions would get drunk. He awoke from one of the sprees to find himself in a cell and was very much surprised. He called one of the guards and asked why he was there. The guard was surprised at the question, but the man's earnestness impressed him to answer it, although he thought the man surely knew he was locked up for murder.

"My God!" he said, "don't tell my wife. It will kill her." This statement surprised the guard more than ever and he blurted out:

"It is your wife you killed. The man had gone home drunk and, in a fit of anger, brought on by the remon-strance of his wife, had killed her. Dr. Chapman then spoke of some of the answers he had received in reply to questions as to why people were not Christians. One man said, "God is too merciful to condemn me to everlasting punishment.' In answer to this he used a familiar quo-tation, "Our God is a consuming fire and it is a fearful thing to fall into His fur-

Other answers given in reply to the same question, will be the subject of Dr. Chapman's talk to-night.

MAKING WORK FOR MINISTERS. Many Signing Dr. Chapman's Carls of

Inquiry-Y. M. C. A. Meeting. Y. M. C. A. Hall was filled yesterday afternoon with fully a thousand men, the sarily imply everlasting damnation. To occasion being one of Dr. Chapman's meet-

ings. The audience filled every seat, and the aisles and foyers on the lower floor and that above were packed. The entrances to the doorways above and below were also filled. The hall never held a larger crowd. Mr. Bilhorn was present with a choir of twenty-five voices and effectively used the power of music to bring all into one communion of sympathy with the speaker and his message. The sermon was based on the word, "What wilt thou do in the day of punishment?" It was not a discourse that played upon the sentiment of fear, but set forth duty under the magnifying trans-lucence of love as depicted in the life and sacrifice of Christ. The speaker joined orthodox truth with a personal earnestness and force of appeal to his hearers to listen to the voice calling out of the bondage of sin to the true liberty of God's service, that few continued to resist. When he made way for all who wanted to retire so that the others might seek further light and guidance on the subject of their souls, the audience was not reduced more than a third. The after meeting was full of feeling, and many professed a desire to experience the knowledge of salvation. The number of cards signed for further conference during the week was over fifty. These cards provide a space giving the inquire the right to name any church with which he would prefer to be connected. Many of the pastors have by this means become overcrowded with work in the visitation. Some of the inquirers living in the suburbs have expressed a desire to be connected with churches in the furthest part of the city, and this has occasioned delay in the already hard-worked ministers in reaching

GOOD RESULTS MANIFEST. Many Accessions to the Church Traceable to the Chapman Meetings. The ministers of the city are more than pleased with the results of the Chapman meetings, which are already apparent. Yesterday morning in the Edwin Ray Church fifteen persons joined the church on probation and fourteen joined a week ago. The action of most of these is attributed directly to the Chapman meetings. Other churches report similar results. The ministers say it has had a tendency to increase the attendance of church members at the regular services which, they say, is as great cause for rejoicing as the reception of new members. The members show more interest in the services and many show a desire to take active parts, who have never done anything for the advancement of Christianity except to place their names on the church register.

Excluding yesterday's signatures 2,800 persons have signed the inquiry cards. This is a new feature in evangelical work here and is one which is highly indorsed by the ministers. Heretofore it has been the practice in such meetings to simply ask those who desired to become Christians to stand and it was expected that the worker would seek out those who arose and talk with them at some other time. In this way many who stood up were never seen by a Christian worker afterward. By signing the cards the names become matter of church record and each individual will be approached in due time by a friend who has selected his name from the hundreds of cards, and shown that Christians are interested in him. The cards will be distributed among the forty-five churches interested in the work and good influences will be thrown around the signers by their friends in the church by every means in their power. It is expected that this will be the means of bringing many hundreds into the church who, under the former plan of revivals, would be forgotten in a snort

Dr. Chapman said last night, in speaking of his work here, that he had never conducted a meeting in a city where all influences seemed to be as good as here. He said he had spoken to larger audiences in larger halls, but had never known the people to be so eager to attend religious services. He has had several unusual invitations since coming here. One, which he wants to accept if he can possibly find the time, is to address the men, during the noon hour, in one of the railroad shops in the city. He has been urged to accept the invitation and may do so.

How to Make the World Better.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal The revival going on in our city at present is certainly a remarkable one, especially so in the systematic manner in which it is conducted, and it would indeed be surprising if it were not productive of "good results," in the common acceptance of the term. Any other enterprise, even though it be for evil, if carried on with a like vim, vigor and concentrated effort, would succeed in its endeavors in pushing forward its cause. It could not be otherwise. But why is it necessary to put forth such extraordinary efforts in this city of churches? With its scores of ministers, every one, no doubt, called of God to work for the salvation of souls, with its Y. M. C. Association, Christian Endeavor societies, ministerial association, etc., why is it that outside talent must be called in to assist in storming the strongholds of Satan?

In the beginning of the Christian era we read of calls being sent out for help and the apostles being called upon for assistance; but that was at a time when Christianity had not yet obtained a foothold. when there were no churches to speak of, when persecution was the order of the day, and many other difficulties to overcome, of which we know nothing in our day and generation. But lo! to-day, when the church has everything in its favor, protected by the law, favored by the press and encouraged by the millionaire, I ask again, why is it that such methods are used, and such means adopted in order to draw the multitude? Why these carefully planned efforts? Is religion losing its power, or Christianity dying at the root? Or is the church losing its hold upon the masses, owing to its indifference to the efforts of the laboring classes in striving to lift themselves to a higher and more abundant life here below? Perhaps this is one reason, and probably there are others. It is not at all unlikely that the masses reason thusly; "Why should the church show such great concern for the salvation of our unseen souls and yet be so utterly indifferent to our bodily and material welfare?" or "Why are we promised everything that is out of sight and denied justice and our right to the good things of this world?" To be sure, now and then the question of labor is touched upon by the pulpit, but only in a superficial way. Among other things, the laborer is told that poverty is not a badge of disgrace, that Christ was a carpenter and a poor man, that labor is dignified, etc., but beyond these profound utterances the pulpit does not venture. Perhaps, in the slangy vernacular of the day, all this makes him very "tired." Why should he depend upon those for the welfare of his soul, who show such lamentable ignorance regarding that which concerns him directly and which to him is a terrible reality, namely, the struggle for existence? Another reason for the seeming indifference of the professional man and the educated and more enlightened mechanic to the church is, that the doctrine of eternal punishment can no longer be accepted by them because of the growth of humanitarian ideas. There are those who cannot see the consistency of speaking of the "love of God" in one breath and in the next commenting upon the awfulness of being "lost eternally." This doctrine is alike repugnant to the enlightened mind and to those possessing a refined sense of justice and mercy. It is slowly but surely being discarded by the people in general, cast off like an old and worn-out garment. The more liberal among the clergy can find scriptural texts by the score which completely refute and make to naught such horrible dogmas. We hear more in our day of the love of God than was preached a generation ago, and the day is not so far distant when the doctrine of punishment for the sake of punishment will no longer be taught. If pain must be inflicted it should be for the purpose of reforming the individual, and the tendency in our day to dispatch quickly and with as little pain as possible and by scientific methods those who have been condemned to death, is another proof of the growth of humanitarian ideas. Another evidence that the world is growing better in a matter of punishment is that while a few centuries ago, in England, the death penalty was inflicted for over two hundred crimes, there are perhaps only one or two to-day that are punishable with death. In our own country the question of abolishing capital punishment is being agitated, some countries being ahead of us in this direction. The most recent utterance in this line is a recommendation by a warden in our own State, that life sentences be abolished. Fifty years, it is argued, should be the longest period of confinement, and for

good behavior a man should be released before his term expires. "The existence of a life convict is a living death," the warden says. "The sentence should be for a definite number of years, so that a convict would have some hope." While man is showing more tenderness to man as the years roll by, shall we say that the creature is better than the Creator? What other dogma will take the place of the doctrine of eternal punishment I would not take upon myself to predict. It may be that it will be a more strict adherence to the text, "Whatsoever a man sows that

wholesome effect upon the business world if there was no bankrupt law to take advantage of, if there were no assignees appointed, etc., and every man knew that he would be compelled to meet all legitimate debts, even to the last dollar? And so, if every man was taught that every evil act would bring its own unfailing penality, just as naturally as the breaking of any law of nature, would he not have a greater abhorrence for evil? Certainly, I cheerfully admit that it would be still better to teach men to love the right for the sake of principle. It is love for the good and the true that should inspire man's higher nature, for there is certainly no lasting virtue in fear. The question of making the world better and making it a better world to live in is trobuling the minds of others besides ministers and revivalists. The fact is that present social conditions and the intense struggle for existence are not favorable to the growth of morals nor conducive to morality. It is the fear of want which is driving so many to suicide, insanity, immorality and drink. Just as it is necessary to have the proper soil for the growth of the plant, so it is of vital importance to have the best conditions for the In a Christian country no one should be involuntarily out of remunerative employment, and no one should be compelled to resort to evil in order to exist. It is my honest belief that the tendency of evil could be reduced to a minimum by making it possible for all to obtain the necessities and comforts of life by honest labor.

CHARLES H. KRAUSE

Indianapolis, Dec. 16. AN UNAMERICAN INDUSTRY.

We Use Millions of Split Steel Rings, but Don't Make Any. New York Sun. "I've handled and sold forty thousand

"Because there are none made in this country," replied the little man, with a smile that lifted one corner of his gray mustache. "No, sir," he continued, "the making of split steel rings is an art that we haven't got hold of yet, somehow, and I must say I often wonder at it." "Where are they made, then?"

"The best, sir, are made about fiftyseven miles outside of Paris, at a little manufacturing town whose name I can't just now recall. The next best rings are made in Sheffield, England, while rings of an inferior quality made from Swedish iron are manufactured in Alsace. I don't know that the steel in the French rings is any better than that used by the Sheffield manufacturers, but the Frenchman in this, as in so many other things, have got the hang of making their things look well. The Sheffield rings are polished with oil and emery, and that gives them a dull steely look, while the French rings are polished by the dry process, with what they call 'crocus powder,' a sort of coarse rouge.' "What are the extremes of size in split rings?" the man was asked. "The smallest that I ever handed." he replied, "were three-sixteenths of an inch

every year in this country.'

I believe the conviction will gradually force itself upon all classes that ex-President Harrison most nearly fulfils all the requirements. He is a wise and able statesman; in many respects the ablest in the country. He is thoroughly conversant with the necessities and condetions prevailing in all sections; he represents no extreme position, and has the confidence of the business community as well as of all other classes. The recollection of his former administration is rendered more vivid by contrast with the failures of the present, and his selection would assure a tranquil, dignified and safe administration. For these reasons it is no detraction from the claims of other available candidates to say that he seems likely to be regarded as the most acceptable by his party.

The craze for a giddy and nondescript foreign policy, like that of the present ad-ministration, is now called Greshamania. It is a dangerous disease, and only radical

HOLIDAY Excursion to North Carolina and

via the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Without change of cars from In-dianapolis to Greensboro, N. C. Tickets will be sold at half fare, good thirty days returning, to Greensboro, Winston, Salem, High Point, etc., also to many points in For tickets and full information, call at

Big Four ticket office, 36 Jackson Place, opposite Union Depot, and 1 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fif'y years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a botile.

The cold-catching community, thousands of them, are serving peremptory injunctions on their Coughs and Catarrhs in the shape of daily and nightly doses of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The paroxysms are

Holiday Excursions Via the Vandalia

line, good to return until Jan. 2, 1895, at one and a third fare.

development of good in the human family.

gross of split key rings since 1867," said the little man in an overcoat and a white sweater, "and not one of them was of American make. "Why, how is that?" asked the reporter.

across. They are gilded when they reach this country and are used in cheap jewelry. The largest key rings I ever sold were two and a half inches in diameter, and those I sold to the wardens at Sing Sing In fact, they are called prison rings. That key ring with the two little knobs or bosses through which you slip the ring is also of French manufacture, and, indeed I have never seen any American key ring except that clumsy little thing where you have to move around a small round double plate with a notch in it and then spring out the open end of the ring through this notch. I must say," continued the little man musingly, "I often wonder why we don't make rings over here. Even now there's a 45 per cent. duty on them, and they could be sold at half their present price and still bring a good profit. Why, just think, I sell over 150,000 rings a year, and there must be millions of them handled

For Harrison in 1896.

Interview with Congressman Reyburn.

Bad Disease.

Baltimore American. treatment will cure it.

Florida and the South Virginia. Will leave Indianapolis Dec. 18 at 3 p. m. Are now on sale via PENNSYLVANIA Good Returning Until May 31, 1895.

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silenced in forty-eight hours. Sold by all Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1 excursion tickets will be sold from stations on the Vandalia

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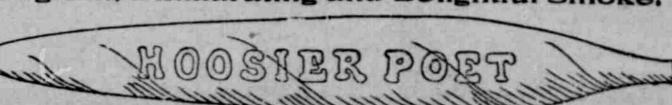




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